BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—LEARY & Co.,
Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Geotlemen's Hats, 5, 4
and 5 Astor House, will offer this day a variety of new
and beautiful styles of Children's Hats.

FIRST OF MAY, CLEAR THE WAY .-The destruction of Hats by means of our recent heavy rains and the grand annual moving day, has caused a great rush for Know telminated Hats. Four Dollars is the price—and the quality cannot be equaled by any hatter in the United States. Remember this, all harderers, and proceed at once to the famous establishment, 122 Fulton-st and try one of his superback artistic productions.

Model Hars .- If you want a Hat pos Sessing every qualification of beauty, lightness, style and durability, call and examine the different styles, before purchasing elsewhere, at W. P. David's (successor, Amidon), 381 Broad way, near the corner of Duane-st, where all issues can be auded.

THE UNION IS SAFE .- The North and THE UNION IS SAFE.—The North and south have differed in opinion abon great national questions, and angry and unrhient spirits have arised, threatening to mar the peace and quiet of our happy country. But who does not believe that the genius of America still bovers over our liberates, guarding them against the monster, Discusion? So is it with the HaryFinishers's Union; we have to evil to apprehend, contentment reigns in our midst, our efforts are appreciated and encouraged beyond our most sanguine hopes; and nothing shall deant as from our high purpose of making curs the most celebrated establishment in the world. Therefore, again we exclaim, "The Union is Safe," and to save the citizens of this great Republic all possible trouble, we advise them to patronize the Hat Finishers' Union, 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

GENIN'S STYLES OF STRAW HATS. -The seeson for Straw, Passons and other Summer Hats is at band, and many strangers from the South and elsawhere are now making their purchases for the Summer. To those and the public generally Genis would say that his styles of Straw, Passons and other Summer Hats for gentlemen and children of both sexes are already out, and that they include all the various modes expected to be in vogue in Paris during the Summer, as well as very contract the state of the straw of the str children of both states as expected to be in vogue to Paris dt all the various modes expected to be in vogue to Paris dt ring the Summer, as well as various original designs. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Spring Fashions .- Hats and Caps, a wariety of patterns—all tastes salted. It will be found upon examination, that hey are equal to any offered to the pub-lic. At the One Price Store, 138 Cansi-at. J. W. KELLOGG

REMOVAL .- F. H. McELROY, Merchant REMOVAL.—F. H. McELROY, Merchant Tailor, late of 451, having Removed to his new Store 685 Broadway, would call the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally to his splendid Stock of seasonable Goods, comprising among other articles a large and varied assortment of Clothe Cassineres and Vestings, of French English and American manufacture, of the Newest and most superb styles. Also, an extensive and well selected Stock of Gentlemens Farnishing Goods, constituing in part of Silks, Merino, Goesamer, and Woolen Understites, and Drawers. Gloves. Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Suspenders, Honlery, &c. &c. F. H. McElfes's confident from his long experience and business concection with the first houses in New York, that he is fully comprisen to compete with any other establishmens in his line in this city or size where. A sail from the fashionable is respectfully solicited. other establishmen in his line in this city or seawhere.

sail from the fashionable is respectfully solicited.

Son F. H. McKLROY. 535 Broadway.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.-Children's

A BEAUTIFUL STORE, LADIES .- MILLER. in Canal at has enlarged and decorated his store so that it now the most spleadid establishment in the United States where Ladles, Misses and Children can be supplied wit Octiers, Slippers, Ties. Totiet Slippers, and every article appertaining to the Shoe business, at moderate prices Remember J. S. Miller, 134 Canal at a

Wonderfal sale of English three-ply and ingrate Carpeting, Rugs, Oli Cloth, &c., at extraordinary low prices, at 99 Sowery, Hiram Ampanson's. You should go and see what great bargains are to be had. Ingrain Carpets, Sa. 4s. 5a per yard; Floor Oli Cloths, 24 feet wide, Sa. 8s, 9s per yard; Oli Cloths, 3s, 4s. 5a per yard.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AT RETAIL .-5.000 yards, seesoned, 3s per yard.

Tapestry Carpets at 9s per yard.

Three ply at 7s and 8s per yard.

Super lugrals at 4s and 4s per yard.

22 12' Ballan 4. Bootheas, 454 Pearlet.

IMPORTED CARPETS .-- PETERSON & Hummary, 35: Broadway, corner White-at have just re-ceived per packet ship Corre Linn, an additional supply of rich and elegant Carpeting, new designs and extra quality. Also an invoice of Henderson's celebrated Brus prices, and full loper cent. less than any other store selling similar goods.

It is no wonder that all are so anxlous to go to No. 99 Rowery, Hiram Andrason's. We found a saving of dollars on our purchases. Only thick of beautiful three-ely Carpets at 6s 6d, 7s, 6s and 9s per yard; ingrain Carpets, 5s, 4s, 5s and 6s per yard. Gover all your floors now.

IF Read this that you may not plead Ignorance of the Facts herein set down. The certain effi-cecy with which this Wooderful Discovery ambihistes diseases, readers it imporative at least to have it known. that if you value Health, you can obtain it with WATFS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, 162 Nassau-st.

Watches, both gold and silver, hunt ing and open face cases, of all the celebrated makers, are for sale by J. Y. Sayacis, 25 Fulton-st. Every whath sold by J. Y. S. is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction. He is also sole manufacturer of the Richellen everpointed Gold Pens, which in point of durability and finish cannot be equalled by any in the market.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY .-

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Office 418 Broadway corner of Canal-st—Capital \$ ho,000.
This Company continues to lowire against loss or damage by Fire, Dwelling houses and Furniture, Warchouses, Stores and Merchanctee, on the most favorable terms—Orders by post or in person will receive prompt attention.
DIRECTORS:

Schureman Halsted Benjamin F. Camp, Reuben W. Howes, John Harper, Chares Sandford, John B. Dickinson, William V. Brady, Chester Diggs. John T. Fisher, William V. Brady, Chester Diggs. John T. Fisher, Win B. Stiemore Samuel S. Althause, Aaron Arnold, John Falconer, Revnard Smyth, William Truslow, John Falconer, Benard Smyth, William Truslow, George T. Cobb, Helmus M. Wells John McLean, George T. Cobb, Helmus M. Wells John McLean, Francis W. Edminds Markew Fird. Sophen V. Albro, Lewis Doty. Hiesm M. Forrestee, James Foster.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

WM. LEE, Surveyor.

DIAM M FORTER OF James Foster.

SCHUREMAN HALSTED, President.

WM. LEE, Surveyor.

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Read the advertisements on another page headed FERGUSON'S Arrow Root Starch. my 2 SmM W&F

At his office, where advertisors are At his office, where advertisers are of all the cities and principal towns of every State in the Union, V. B. Pallyra, the appointed Agent, is daily giving valuable practical information on the subject of Advertising in the newspapers of the different exclusing of the country. His knowledged of it decived from an expecience of many years' close attention to his duites, is well calculated to qualify him to give importent information to those who decire it, and the numerous files of papers for which he is the necredited representative, present to every one ample operating for a choice and appropriate selection, and satisfactory evidence of the coafidence reposed in the direction of the Agency.

Twenty thousand yards beautiful patterns Ingrain Carpeting 4s and 5s per yard at 30 Sow-ery, Huam Andrason's. Window Shades St to 4s per piece; Brussels Stair Carpets only Sa per yard, Hoarth Rugs 2ts each; English Floor Oil Cloths 5s to 5s per yard. So, reacember St Sowers.

THE BOX AND THE FLASK .-Who would not, I ask,
Buy a box and a flask
Of Powder and Pills for a dollar;
Whon roach, bedong and rai,
In death's aname fail flat.
The moment the medicine they swallow?
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powders for the desiruction
of Insects, (without Poteon,) and Lyon's Magnetic Pills,
for desarroying Rais and Mice, 424 Bloadway.
my261DaitW

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- The house is crowded both afternoon and evening. A fine bill is pre-sented for this afternoon's performance. This evening the grand comedy of "The Sorieus Family" will be played by urgent request.

Some repent when it is too late, for not purchasing their Caronic, Oil Cotha, &c., at the colobrated cheapest Carpet Establishment to the United Brates, 93 Howery, Hiram Anderson's, There are eight spacious subcarrow's, control of the Parket Parent Tapestry Three ply Carpets, &c., very low prices: English Three-ply Carpets at 6, 5, 7s, 8s, 9s; Ingrain Carpets at 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, per yard.

LACE AND MUSLIN WINDOW DRAPERIES, LACE AND MUSLIN WINDOW DRAFERIES, both tamboured and floss work, by the set and by the yard, may be obtained at HIVERCOCK & LEADERSTEE'S 347 Broadway, I corner Leonard-street, where may also be found a large stock of every other kind of housewife and family Dry Goods, as Marzeilles Quilts, Woosen Siankeis, Lienen and Muslin Sheetlegs and Sairtings, Table Daimske, Diapers, Toweilings, Nanatus, &c, &c, All kinds of Ledles' Dress Goods, as Siks, De Latines and Lawns, &c &c., will always be found there, and of the newest styles.

WHAT adds so much to the neat and tasty appearance of a house as elegant paper hang-ings and Window Shades! They rejuvenate the entire

TUTTLE'S PATENT ELASTIC BABY JUMPERS.—The Mother's blessive and Child's dettight, producing health, strength, growth, fine forms and happy dispositions. Many improvements have been effected by the inventor of this delightful affair, and no mother who values her own case and the comfort of the child, should be without one.

PAICES OF BABY JUMPERS.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phremologists

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Agrist, &c., continues to devote his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Eye and Ear from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, st the same offices be has occupied for the last 7 years, 25t Broadway, 14 Warren-st. where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," price 50 cents. Also, artificial eyes and his salfacting eye and ear founts'ns.

PASSAGE in the STEAMSHIP BROTH-E JONATHAN, for Chagres, May 13, may be obtained application to [830 5t] STIMSON & Co., 19 Wall at

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2.

FIRST OF MAY .- Those of our subscribers who have changed their residences, will oblige us by leaving their

PET PHILADELPHIA Subscribers to The Tribuge will be rgularly supplied with the paper at 65 cents per month by the Agent, W. B. Zieber, Thirdet below Chesnut.

We are again indebted to H. C. Patterson, of the steamer Reindeer, for Albany papers, in advance of

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Whig Members of the Legislature on Wednesday evening chose the following gentlemen as a Whig State Central

Committee for the ensuing year:

At Large—George Morey, of Boston; Easign H. Kelling, of Pitashed: George Marston, of Bridgewater Charles T. Russell, of Boston; Nathaniel Slisbee, of Salem; Ezra Lincoln, of Boston; Lutter V. Bell, of Samer ville; Wm. B. Sawan, of Dorchester; Wm. Blake, of Rowley; Thomas Mary, of Nanucchet; Albert Fearlog, of Boston; Samuel Hooper, of Boston; Henry Ose, of Spitashed; George S. Upton, of Boston; Henry Ose, of Spitashed; George S. Upton, of Boston; No. 2—Darlet C. Baker, of Lunn; No. 3—Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell; No. 4—H. P. Fairbanks, of Charlestown; No. 5—A. H. Bulloch, of Worcester; No. 6—Wm. A. Hawley, of Northampton; No. 7—Henry L. Dawes, of Adams; No. 2—Stephen M. Wells, of Roxbury; No. 9—Wm. Davis, of Plymouth, No. 10—E. Sawin, of Fairbaven.

—The Secret Hallot Law passaged the House, on Committee for the ensuing year:

-The Secret Ballot Law passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of 174 to 132. The law provides that the ballots of voters be placed in envelopes before being deposited in the box, and has been the subject of much discussion of late in our Massachusetts exchanges. This law had previously passed the Senate.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The great battle of this generation, between Freedom and Slavery, has been fought, and won by those who from 1846 to 1850 resolutely upheld, during all the fierce conflicts of those years, the Wilmot Proviso. The contest on the Proviso secured our Mexican Territories to Freedom. In this great result we behold its glorious reward. We may, therefore, in the main, be content with the fruits of that contest. Had it not been for the agitation upon the subject of Slavery, and the powerful demonstration of the Free States, slaves would now be washing the golden sands of California, and barren New-Mexico herself would be bowing in still more hopeless sterility before the withering tread of African servitude. But, thanks to the indomitable spirit of freedom in the North, the future millions who are to inhabit the vast valleys of the Gila, the Colorado, the San Joaquin, and Sacramento, have the unspeakable boon of liberty for their inheriance. This is the animating spectacle presented to our gaze as we survey the field whereon have fought for years the champions of Free Soil. In this rich harvest true friends of liberty everywhere share, and may rejoice in its abundance. They may well regard it with a proud satisfaction, and repose in tranquility over what is thus achieved for the cause of Hu-

But the offensive lees of the agitation from which all this has resulted, is now held to the nostrils of the successful party in the contest, in the form of the Fagitive Slave Law. As in the dispensation of Providence, unmixed good is seldom the lot even of those upon whom earthly blessings are most abundantly showered, so we should not wonder that the share of good which has fallen to the adversaries of Slavery, in this contest, should be dashed with an unwelcome admixture. But it would be the hight of ingraditude, as well as the hight of stolidity, to fail to recognize and enjoy what we have of good in our existing circumstances, because all is not good. The Devil was in Paradise.

We are not of those who are cut to the quick by the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is wicked enough no doubt. But we precipitate ourselves into no tumult of passionate objurgation over its natural operation of successfully returning a slave to his servitude. We rejoice in the escape of a human being from Slavery .-We lament his seizure and return to bondage. But we preserve the expression of our profoundest emotions upon the subject of Slavery, for the seasons of our contemplation of the monster iniquity, as its gigantic proportions rise to view in the shape of the three millions of our fellow countrymen, who daily rise in the morning and lie down at night under the lash of the taskmaster. It is painful to behold a single individual in Slavery; but a thousand times more bitter, infinitely more poignant to the reflective mind, is the thought of that stapendous aggregate of wrong suffered by the millions who hopelessly toil in the cotton fields and rice swamps of the

In the triumphant march of the cause of freedom finally marked by the signal events alluded to we find the liveliest satisfaction. That cause had suffered no serious interruption in its career though assailed at every step by open foes and treacherous friends. Its course has been steadily forward, its conquests unequivocal and glorious. The operation of the Fugitive Slave law is but the picking off of here and there a straggler by the enemy. But while even this loss is to be deplored, we can hardly regard it otherwise than as an inevitable evil. The very act of moving squadrons through an enemy's country involves the necessity of loss. The most fortunate and successful battalions do not come out of a contest unscathed. Let us count our gains, and consider, but not magnify, our losses.

The violent agitations of the time upon the Law will cease, and comparative tranquility be restored, while the rich blessings | these monstrous structures -each convins

secured by the friends of Freedom, in the late contest with Slavery, will glow with an ever increasing lustre, and develop from age to age in an ever increasing magnitude.

The Law of 1850 must turn out to be an inoperative enactment. Indeed, it is practically nullified already, when it costs, as in the case of Sims, five thousands dollars to catch and return a single runaway. But if it is to be snything but a self-nullifying act, lying dead on the Statute Book, its repeal, or essential modification, is inevitable. Its one hideous feature, giving to a creature of the Government, called a "Commissioner," the authority to consign a Free man to Slavery, is too intolerable to be borne in any long course of practical enforcement. The Trial by Jury, in every case involving Personal Liberty, is too precious to be surrendered at the desire or the dictate of any Administration, or any section of the Confederacy; and the demand of such trial in the case of alleged fagitives. is, moreover, too reasonable to be refused by any Congress which shall approach this subject in a spirit of just regard, we will not say to the fundamental rights, of the citizen, but to his well-established and indubitable constitutional privileges.

Thus it is we entertain no doubt that the question of resistance to this law, now so rife, and so distressing to all manner of cattle that feed at the troughs of trade and the Treasury, so alarming to aldermanic sensibilities and quilted velvet patriotism in general, and the cause of so many lugubrious jeremiads and inane platitudes from gentlemen in high stations and in low, who think their political or pseun'ary fortunes depend upon sustaining it in all its parts and to the fallest extent; will, after merging in more substantial issues, soon fade entirely from sight.

In Mr. Clay's elaborate treatment of the subjects embraced by the "Omnibus," he entered into this question of trial by jury, and true to his own instincts, and alive to what he felt to be the reasonable demand of every clear-seeing man jealous of liberty, he acknowledged that the claim of a trial by jury for every person arrested was most reasonable. And with his accustomed adroitness he proposed to grant so much to the advocates of freedom. But he insisted that that trial should be in the State from which the fugitive was alleged to have fled, and not in the State in which he was arrested. To this extent, Mr. Clay, to be consistent with himself, must even now be willing to go. It may be that he has see enough to convince him that it would be be best now to yield to a demand for such a modification of the law as would secure such a trial at the point of arrest.

Impressed with these views and sentiments, we are content patiently to await the course of events. We confide in the claims of truth, justice and propriety, which sooner or later make their own way in the world, and triumph over all obstacles great and small. Before those claims names are nothing-men are nothing. Where Mr. Clay is, or where Mr. Webster is, on great questions involving the constitutional rights of the citizen, or the fundamental rights of man, is a matter that concerns them and their reputation far more than the cause itself, or anything or anybody else. It is not within human power, at this day, long to successfully resist the right and maintain the wrong. As well might a man attempt to gather the rushing waters of a river as it pours its flood through its deepest channels, as undertake to arrest and confine the great current of events whose springs are in the human heart and whose streams forever swell the tide of human progress. Blind partisanship, interested advocacy, selfish and rotten support of public measures, mark this age as they have all ages. For them we of course have no respect, and we entertain no fear that they can sensibly defer the hour of jubilee, which assuredly awaits the oppressed of all nations. Truth is mighty and

will prevail. Democracy and its Critics.

Mr. XAVIER MARMIER, a gentleman of aristocratic tastes, came to this country immediately after the February revolution, disgusted with the introduction of Democracy into France, and determined to investigate its practical results in America. He has published his book in Paris, but from a long review of it in the Journal des Debats we fear that M. Marmier has not done the amplest justice to the merits of his subject. The Democracy of the United States he detests from the bottom of his heart, all the more because France seems destined to imitate its institutions; and he finds nothing to admire but the relics of French occupation and French population in Canada and Lonisiana. He repeats all Mrs. Trollope's criticisms, only intensifying their force, showing up our faults without mercy indeed. and sometimes with considerable point, He is struck by the egotism of our people, the coarse neglect of others, the impertinent vanity, the greed of gain, the lust of appropriation and monopoly which he regards as our striking characteristics. At table he finds us perfect hogs, and his description of what he saw on a North River steamboat seems to justify the judgment from his point of view. The pyramids of meat, butter and vegetables which the passengers piled up on their plates. first of all; and then the religious and even frenzied devotion with which they set to work demolishing and devouring

inflaming, and being inflamed by, the zeal of all the rest-struck the traveler with an unprecedented disgust, and left him in short little else than a rebel against the Presidential tendencies which are establishing Democracy throughout the earth.

We have no doubt that our good Xavier saw many ugly sights among us, and encountered various afflictive experiences. but it is none the less clear that Xavier's judgment on these things is wholly unworthy of any reasonable man's attention .-According to his own showing, he saw nothing worse among us than very gross derelictions of conventionalism. He does not attempt to prove that there is less humanity in our population than elsewhere, or less charity when any real call for it is made. He simply proves the existence of a very frequent indifference to the precepts of European etiquette among our male population especially, and lavishes the sincerest pity on our women that they are obliged to marry such barearians .-But the traveler should have recollected that he came in contact on our steamboats with the masses of the people-those masses who, at home, never travel, but live and die in the same dingy and dirty hovel which gave them and their progenitors birth. Were some beneficent divinity just now

to diffuse a sudden comfort over the land of France equal to that which reigns here, enabling parents to give their children as thorough a rudimental education as that enoved by any Prince of the blood, and prompting the child himself to aspire after every human dignity and advantage, would M. Marmier expect the emancipated peasant to put on at once the manners of the Tuilleries? Should he meet a party of them in the railroad or on the steamboat, stripped of the shabby blouse and the shapeless sabots, which had been the immemorial disgrace of their ancestry, and going forth in comely broadcloth and decent calfskin to adjust their business relations in distant cities, would not M. Marmier be asto ished if he found in them any close approach to the manners of the conventional gentleman? Certainly he would. Why then does he set up such a piteous yelping over the precisely corresponding phenomenon in this country? The bulk of his fellow travelers in the railroad and the steamboat were exactly of this class-the offspring of those whom the institutions of Furope would have left forever poor and degraded, but whom our benign Democracy is lifting surely though of course gradually, into a destiny so sublime that the royalest King that ever sat on the throne of France might well place his dearest honor in having been a "nursing mother" to it. It was doubtless hard for our expatriated Xavier to unlearn the vanities of his own little world, especially as that little world had now got itself prett, effectually pushed into the past, and come all at once into genial rapport with the great world of God and man. But our indigenous critics who delight to talk as Xavier does, have not the same excuse. They are destitute even of that political pride which furnishes at once the cheap inspiration and the obvious excuse of his malignity; and in decrying their own national promise, they plainly confess themselves at least unworthy their unparalleled birthright.

We do not deny any amount of conventional uncouthness among the masses of our population. But we do deny any substantial baseness among them. On the contrary, we are persuaded that these very rudenesses which we hear so much about in many cases grow out of that sentiment of human fellowship or unity, which will ere long, be the recognized basis of all virtue, The two worst experiences we have had at home were as follows: Once on a North River steamboat we observed a well-known citizen, Mr. H. H., emerging from the cabin after breakfast with a cigar which he had just lighted. He had no sooner reached the forward deck than a light was requested by a plain countryman, to whom accordingly he handed over his cigar. The cigar was unhappily not very well lighted, and the countryman consequently, in order to bring it to a better glow, incontinently put it into his own mouth, whence, after giving it a couple of vigorous puffs, and then applying it to his own expectant Havana, he gratefully returned it to Mr. H. H. The latter looked stupified, as you may suppose, but observing a perfectly good conscience on the part of the other, he courtequally received the igar, and waiting till the countryman's ack was turned, threw it overboard.

The other case occurred at the Astor House. We were seated at dinner table next a person from Connecticut, who called for a plate of corned-beef, and greatly disliking, as he said, the fat with which it was garnished, very coolly applied for permission to transfer the noxious incumbrance to our plate. We begged him, of course to make his trouble known to the waiter, who was there expressly for his accommodation, but we acquitted him at the same time of the slightest consciousness of disrespect toward us. In both these cases in fact it was entirely evident that the parties sinned only from the excess of fellow-feeling, and that they did nothing more than they would willingly have done unto them.

The two worst experiences we ever encountered abroad, occurred in France.-We shared the coupe of a diligence one winter's night from Paris to Havre with a French gentleman of manifest highbreeding, whom from the number of friends taking leave of him at the office, and the conversation that passed between them. we supposed to be someway distinguished. The night was bitter cold, but we had not got out of the barriers before our companion lighted his cigar, and simply asking us whether we would take one. kept the coupe in such a smother of smoke at intervals during the entire night, that we were glad to purchase relief even at the risk of a severe cold, by letting down the glass. We said to ourselves, this man no doubt stands very well with Louis Philippe and his Court, but it will be a long time before his name is announced at the Court of Heaven, unless he mends his manners. Our other experience was the repeated vision of the most offensive natural operations going on under the light of a brilliant noon-day sun, at the edge of the sidewalk on the boulevards in Paris, frequented by throngs of foot-passengers and by the gayest equipages of the capital, and yet apparently provoking no interference of the police.

It may argue an uncultivated taste in us. but we cannot help feeling that these French experiences of ours compare very badly in point of true refinement, or true humanitary feeling, with anything our friend Navier sets down against American manners in his book.

The Haytian Question. The endeavor is often made to mislead the people of this country with respect to Hayti, and it is even proposed to get up an expedition on private account to go out and conquer the island, teach its people agriculture, and no doubt, extend to them the blessings of patriarchal institutions generally. This is too absurd to be put forth anywhere where common sense is not wanting, but for the benefit of the fools who may entertain such a project. we will recall a few facts.

Hayti, when she had only half her present population, was too strong for the splendid army sent against her by Napoeon, with a distinguished soldier at its head. The English forces under Gen. Maitland were, it will be remembered, no more successful. The standing army at present kept up there is 30,000 men, but such is the organization of the empire, that this force can at once be doubled. Besides, the Island is naturally impregnable, and the natives, retreating into the fastnesses of the mountains, might defy and eventually drive out any force that could be brought against them. The French Generals declared that they had never known a country which presented such difficulties to an invader. What then would be the chance of a band of adventurers who should go out from the United States on such an expedition? It is true it is proposed to go under the mask of aiding the Dominicans, but when we remember that they are only 80,000 in number, and the Haytians a million, the chance does not seem to be much improved.

with barbarous outrages on American citizens, and is even called piratical. As for piracy, it is a notorious falsehood that Hayti has been guilty of it, or has permitted it in her vicinity. The fact is that ne act of piracy has ever been committed on the coast of Hayti. While the Spanish Government of Cuba has seen pirates swarming in all its waters, and has not been able to prevent it, this nation of negroes has tolerated no such thing. And as for barbarism, we must say that the deficiencies of Hayti in this respect are partly our own fault. Had the United States treated her justly as an independent people, and as we should have treated her had we had no slaves or had the complexion of her people been lighter, the ignorance and superstition of the island would ere this have been in a great degree removed. But however this may be, a warlike invasion of the island is not the way to educate and improve its inhabitants.

But the Haytian Government is charged

And then as to the outrages on American citizens. We do not know much about the earlier claims, but that connected with Capt Mayo of the brig Leander is recent and the facts comparatively well known. Capt. Mayo was at Cape Haytien and one of his own crew denounced him to the authorities for smuggling. He was arrested on Dec. 5, 1850, and imprisoned to take his trial. He denied the charge of smuggling, but avowed that he had carried a parcel on shore after the Custom House was closed and it was forbidden to carry anything ashore; that parcel he said contained soiled linen.

When Capt. Mayo was arrested, which was done in a legal manner, thè U. S. Commercial Agent, Mr. J. L. Wilson, intervened to procure his release. Under the laws of Hayti the offense is a bailable one, but the bail must be offered to the juge d'instruction, or examining magistrate. Though Mr. Wilson, having long resided on the island, ought to have been aware of this, he paid no attention to it, but addressed his offer of bail to the Procureur Imperial, or District Attorney. This offer, or rather demand, was not only made to the wrong officer, but, as the Haytians say, in terms of great discourtesy. The Procureur replied to it in the language of a dignitary exasperated, and refused to have any farther official intercourse with its author. Capt. Mayo, in the meanwhile, remained in prison till his trial came on, when he was acquitted and released. The whole process occupied something like a fortnight, if we remember aright; at any rate it was a short time.

Upon this a demand was made on the

Haytian Government for \$3,000 a amages. viz: \$500 for Capt. Mayo's imprison men; and \$2,500 for detention of the vessel and for the violation of the house of Mr. Wilson in a search made there in consequence, as is alleged in the demand, of the non-falsi. ment of certain formalities connected with the affair previous to the arrest of Capt. M. The Government refused to pay the money, and our Capt. Parker was ordered to Port. au-Prince with a naval force to get it. His correspondence with Mr. Da Freene, the Minister of Foreign Relations, was in a tone of appropriate politeness and respect. To his complaints the Minister replied that Capt. Mayo had merely been subjected to the laws of the country, and had suffered nothing more than would have befallen any Havtian in such a case. It was true that he had been confined in a common prison. and with other prisoners, but that was owing to the fact that the Government had no other prison at that place, and could not confine him elsewhere. And as to any obligation on the part of the Governments indemnify him for damages suffered in the affair, no such obligation was recognized by the laws of the empire, and none could be admitted.

Such is the present state of this case and it remains to be seen whether the payment of the indemnity will be enforced. On legal principles we do not think it can be. According to the French law, which is also that of Hayti, the government cannot be called on for damages in consequence of an unfounded prosecution of this kind; the only remedy of the party uninstly prosecuted is against the informant who has denounced him. We do not understand that a foreign trader in any country is exempt from the laws of that country, or can claim any privileges beyond those they afford him in common with its citizens. If the proceedings against Capt. Mayo were perfectly legal, -a point as to which we have not sufficient information to speak with absolute certainty-his claim is but a doubtful one. Only the fact that our government is moving to enforce the claim, makes us presume that it must have some grounds with which we are not acquainted.

It is probable that Soulouque would pay the \$3,000 demanded rather than see his capital bombarded, though he is capable of refusing even in view of that infliction. It is justly said that he does not regard our Government or its forces with any great respect. This is natural. In the first our Government has not recognized his, and in the second place he knows that if he chooses to resist, he can retire into the interior, leave Port-au-Prince to its fate and defy the consequences. To American commerce any serious difficulty with Hayti would be a misfortune, for it would close to us a profitable and ever increasing market. The value of this trade is not generally understood and the journal which recommends an expedition to help the Dominicans take Hayti, labors to make it appear of very little consequence. Previous to last year our trade with Hayti was indeed small, but in 1850 the Empire took above a million and a half of our goods. This trade, we say, may be increased. For instance, in 1824, according to McCallock England sent goods to Hayti to the amount of £251,979, three quarters of which were cottons and linens. This businessour metchants can monopolize if they choose to try it and if no trouble intervenes.

The condition of the Island is said to be far worse than before the revolution of 1789. This is a mistake. Then there were large plantations filled with slaves, production was carried as far as possible with slave labor, and large quantities of coffee, sugar and cotton were exported; still the exportation of collee is now two-thirds of what it was then while dyewoods, tobacco, caster oil, which are now exported in considerable amounts, were not then produced at all. Now there are no plantations, but every man has his small farm; less is exported, but every family lives in comparative comfort. There are a million of people in Hayti, but no paupers, a fact which our civilization, freedom and intelligence can-

The Spenish part of the Island is held up as superior to the Empire. Facts do not bear out the assertion. In Dominica robberies and murders are frequent, and every traveler must go armed. In Hayti no man need go armed, and such is the honesty of the people that the Captain of a merchant vessel, who has made above forty voyages to Hayti, assured us but the other day that he could take the first docklaborer he met and send him to a distance with ten thousand dollars, and be sure that it would be safely delivered.

We shall not be suspected of any admiration for his Imperial Majesty, Faustia I.—though we think he is just as legitimate a monarch as any other, and more so than most others, for he knows how to keep his place without help -nor of a disposition to exaggerate the merits of his subjects. We simply desire to see fair play, to make known the truth about a people who cannot speak for themselves, and to have American interests in the matter justly appreciated. We know that our Government has never treated Hayti well, but do not expect is will, no matter under what Administration, till some time after Slavery has ceased to exist on the soil of this Republic.

Among the passengers who sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Liverpool, in the steamer America, was our old friend, George Dawson Esq. Junior editor of the Albany Evening Journal